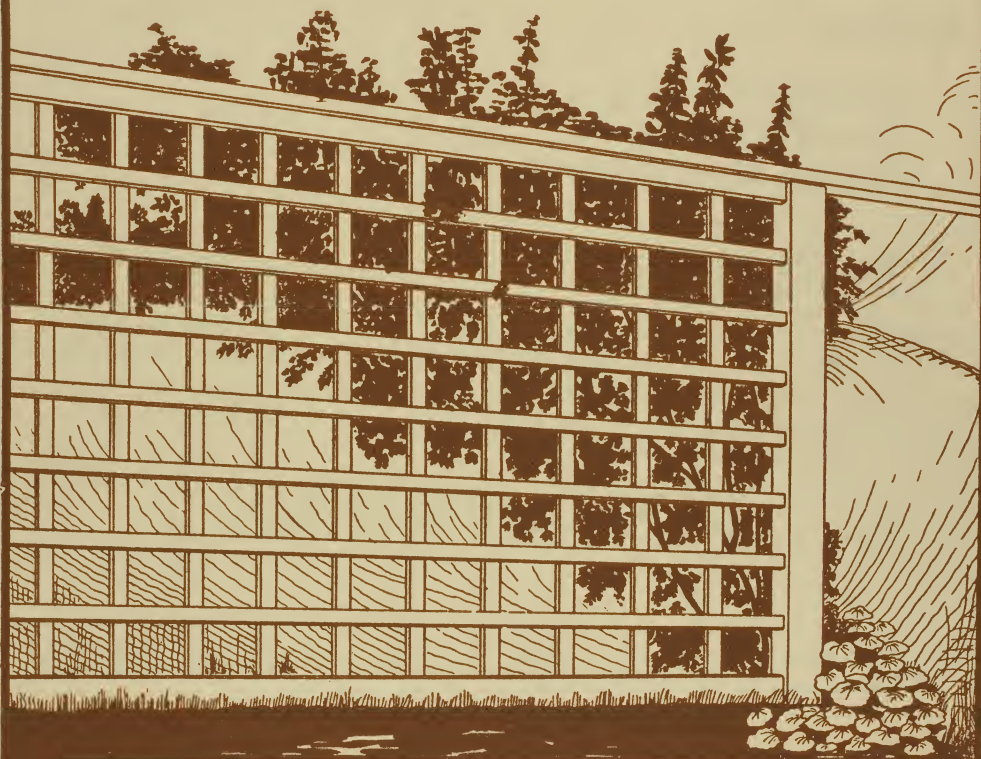


# California Garden



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THE PARK RADIO

FEB. 1923

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# The California Garden

*Published Monthly by the San Diego Floral Association*  
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POINT LOMA, CALIFORNIA, FEB. 1923

No. 8

## JOHN WISTER AND HIS LECTURE

By Alfred D. Robinson.

I have always desired to regularly report something again after a painful trial I made twenty-five years ago on the San Francisco Examiner, when I was detailed on a Ceramic show. I bet half of you don't know what a Ceramic show is, and I didn't, but it turned up as a display of the product of amateur china spoilers, who seeing a cub reporter thrown to them like a Christian to the tigers, proceeded to fill him with everything a reporter should not know. Let us draw a veil over the greswome climax.

John C. Wister is the name of a man and further he has departed and for one I heartily wish his paths may be always through pleasant gardens, for he came to us and lectured on European Gardens; he showed slides in Italy and neither St. Peter's or The Colosseum was among them; he pictured Holland without a windmill, Switzerland without the Rigi, France minus the Eiffel Tower and England and no Lloyd George. If that does not entitle him to a laurel crown as the most restrained lecturer that ever came to San Diego no words of mine can crown him.

I was interested in John C. as a man, he had written me many letters and notes, several from the abode of a doctor across the Rockies, who once overlooked me when I pimpled painfully and passed unpleasant remarks, and I knew he was full of lore on Iris and Roses and had a brother who wrote delightful books and I drew fanciful pictures which I won't describe as they were all quite fanciful and wrong. When he arrived Colonel Ed Fletcher sent him in his car with a marvellous chauffeur to look out from Grossmont and sent me along because it might not hurt Wister and would certainly do me good, and it did. The view and the day were unique, the mountains in sunlight and shadow and all the rest of it. John C. was plainly impressed even my efforts to appear informed on matters floricultural slid off him. He frankly admired San Diego, and here first I found him different, he did not think San Diego Bay just like Naples, he allowed it to be its own wonderful self. Coming home he wanted to call on one of our ladies, so I left him and I did not see him again till the lecture, though I

know he was being shown and lunched and looked after.

This is getting worse than that Ceramic report. There was an excellent report of the lecture in the Sunday Union, and that paper's splendid publicity certainly immensely helped to fill the Wednesday Club, and so I want to touch on the points that impressed and interested me and the chief one was to see in person and often in working clothes, so many folks who have long been household words in our garden literature and experience. I almost got up to shake hands with Mr. Krelage, who pronounces his name very differently to the way I have been doing, when he came on the screen, hugging a big white daffodil, for from him I got the hanging begonia tubers that have for years been the chief attraction in Rosecroft's lathhouse, and then Pernet, the French rose wizard, I heard Benard distinctly say "Bon Jour", or whatever those foreigners use as a substitute for good old United States "Hello"; when he stopped by his greenhouse to look at the land that produced "LOS ANGELES", the rose I mean. And that man Dykes, his book betrayed me into trying all sorts of Iris stunts and I expect a virulent attack of Iritis from the wondrous slides of them we saw.

Some of us think we take a lot of care of our flowers, but when Wister showed us the Dutch growing commercial crops of bulbs and stated a few things about their methods, our care fades into gross neglect. He said they dig by hand three feet deep ten thousand acres as a preliminary stunt, we saw them doing it, they inspect their growing crops under the shade of an umbrella for signs of disease or weakness even, this we also saw, and they don't use a windmill, but I have already referred to that, nor a plow.

The lecture was more nearly normal in Switzerland. Wister could not resist the Matterhorn, and it did have wild flowers in the foreground, but there were several other views of lakes and mountains that were rather standard. Poor old Switzerland, the tourist is raping her wildflowers also and Wister made a tentative plea for protective societies all over the world that should eventually combine in one great organization with

Patronize the Garden Advertisers.

a big stick for the fellow who picks and throws down. He said, "Why should the man in an auto pick the flowers by the roadside? They are not his they are ours." There is a man in Switzerland who has a nursery of nothing but Alpine plants, thousands of them, and this man found some that had grown for so long clinging upon sharply inclined ledges that they would not grow in a pot when planted in the way that a pot ought to grow, but did when he made a hole in the side of the pot and planted them through this.

In France we visited with Vilmorin, a nursery firm that has been in business for centuries, I never helped them to this record by my custom, but I have heard the Begonia expert, Dr. Houghton, refer to Vilmorin in a kind of awed whisper, he had some seed from them to him, it was not just seed but a sort of message from Garcia. It is good for us to dwell on a house that has had at its head seven Vilmorins all most prominent floriculturists and which so far as I know intends to have seven more.

In England we feasted on Rhododendrons, but we must not covet, we cannot grow them, our climate is not bad enough and here seems to be a good place to emphasize what Mr. Wister insisted and that is that our gardens, those of San Diego, must be an evolution of our environment and atmosphere, that as an English Garden is the best for England and the English it cannot be what we need. He even stated without qualification, "You should not have big expanses of green lawn." Most of the year they are a postage stamp on the immense envelope of your landscape in browns and yellows.

Mr. Wister found us in the West a place of gardens as compared with the territory he traveled on his way here, and this is according to advertisement. I asked him on our ride, "Can you get used to our orange trees," for they always take me back to my first Noah's ark, and he replied, "They don't bother me as much as the palms." He did not elaborate, but ever since I have been wondering whether he was the Eastern man who said, "In the beginning a man in Los Angeles planted two Phoenix Canariensis in his front yard, one each side of his entrance, and they have been doing it ever since."

It would be base ingratitude not to mention that Harold Taylor ably manipulated the lantern. I knew he had donated his services and when Wister on Monday afternoon gave me a catalogue of the crimes of lantern men all along his flowery way, I had not a qualm for I knew that if Harold did it it would be done, and I want to close by saying that Wister should hire Taylor to make and show autochromes for his lectures, which is meant to compliment T's autochromes, not depreciate Wister's hand colored slides, nevertheless there is no comparison.

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# BALBOA PARK NOTES

(By J. G. Morley, Park Superintendent)

## CALIFORNIA OAKS

The evergreen or live oaks of California are one of our most beautiful trees. Some of the varieties are termed Valley oaks, owing to their being indigenous to the valleys and lowlands of their native habitat. Several varieties grow at higher elevations, and are in many instances as beautiful as those of the valleys. There are also several varieties of deciduous oaks growing in the state, especially in the higher elevations. They are not, however, grown to any extent horticulturally, therefore I am unable to give any information as to how they thrive in cultivation.

**QUERCUS AGRIFOLIA** (Enceno Oak) is the evergreen variety more extensively grown than any other. It is easily raised by planting the acorns singly in small pots, or by sprouting them in sand on a bench, and then they may be transplanted into pots and when large enough, should be transplanted to permanent location. Nurserymen frequently transplant them in nursery rows and grow them to a good size, then ball them for delivery to customers. This proves a good way to handle them, as larger trees may be purchased which give an immediate effect in parks and gardens. The acorns may also be planted in the open ground where they are to grow permanently. Live oak trees enjoy a deep, rich alluvial soil, and contrary to the general belief, grow very quickly and in a few years grow into a beautiful tree, when given good care. The variety here described often attains a spread of fifty to one hundred feet, and has bright green spine-toothed foliage. The beautiful oaks at the El Monte grove, at Fallbrook, Descanso, Oak Grove and many other sections of San Diego County are chiefly of this variety, and included with other varieties lend a charm to the landscape unsurpassed by any other tree.

**QUERCUS CHRYSOLEPSIS**, known as the California Live Oak or Maul Oak, is recognized as the most beautiful of the California live oaks. The foliage is of a yellowish green above and glaucous beneath. The tree has widespreading pendulous habit, and does not grow as dense as *Quercus Agrifolia*. It attains a height of forty to fifty feet, and a spread of fifty to over one hundred feet.

There are several very fine specimens in the private gardens of the Huntington estate at San Marino, near Pasadena, one of which has a spread of over one hundred and twenty feet. This variety has not been as extensively cultivated in Southern California as the preceding variety, owing probably to the lighter color of the foliage, and also that it has not proven as responsive to cultivation as *Quercus Agrifolia* in its young state. Eventually after attaining ten to twelve years' growth,

it grows very rapidly and in a few years more time, it becomes a very beautiful tree. Culture recommended same as for the preceding variety.

**QUERCUS ENGLEMANII**, a very beautiful evergreen oak, thriving well at a higher altitude than the preceding varieties. This variety does not seem to grow well in cultivation in the valleys and sections along the coast, in fact, from my experience, it is very unsatisfactory, slow of growth, and the few that have been planted in Balboa Park have hardly grown at all,—a sharp contrast to the many beautiful trees of *Quercus Agrifolia* that were planted in the park ten years ago. I would not advise cultivating this variety unless it be further inland and at a higher elevation than in the city.

**QUERCUS DUMOSA** (Scrub Oak). This is a dwarf spreading variety and is probably called scrub oak owing to its scrubby and unsymmetrical character in its wild state, where it grows on the hillsides and many times under such conditions as you would hardly believe any plant would grow, much less thrive and spread over twenty to thirty feet, as many of them do. This variety grows readily and is very responsive under cultivation. In good, rich soil, the foliage is a beautiful dark, glossy green and the bush may be pruned to hold it in bounds and to any size desired, and is well worthy of a trial by any one who has plenty of space for such a plant.

An article on evergreen oaks would be incomplete without calling your attention to *Quercus Suber*, the Cork Oak of commerce. This variety, while not of California origin, is a native of Spain, where the climate is somewhat similar to ours, and it is planted there in large groves for commercial purposes.

This variety has been planted in Southern California very extensively for its beauty,—it thrives well and is a beautiful tree, and gives an interesting character to the landscape wherever it is planted. There are several very fine specimens in Balboa Park, near Sixth and Upas streets, planted there by Miss K. O. Sessions, during the time she had her nursery in that portion of the park. These trees are very interesting owing to the bark, which is a sample of the material from which corks are made.

There is one deciduous California Oak I want to mention, that is *Quercus Douglasii*, which grows wild on the higher elevations up to five thousand feet. Many of these trees are growing on the slopes of Cuyamaca mountain, and during the spring, summer and fall, are a beautiful feature of the verdant landscape of that ideal beauty spot.

There are several other varieties of ever-



green oaks from China and Japan, which have grown remarkably well in California. In the near future I will tell you about them.

#### VOTERS' ATTENTION

"To him, who, in the love of nature, holds communion with her visible forms" will be given a rare opportunity at the primary election on March 20, next, to vote for two amendments to the city charter that, if carried, will enable the park commission and the common council to vastly improve the natural beauties of the city.

The first of these, proposition 3 on the primary ballot, provides that the park improvement tax upon the assessed valuation shall not be less than ten cents for each one hundred dollars and not more than sixteen cents upon each one hundred dollars, instead of the minimum of eight cents and the maximum of twelve cents provided in the old charter. The amendment further provides that not less than one cent on each one hundred dollars assessed valuation shall be utilized by the park commission in maintenance of the zoological garden.

The second amendment, proposition three on the ballot, provides that a tax of one cent on each one hundred dollars of assessed valuation shall be levied for the purpose of planting and maintaining of trees along the streets and boulevards of the city, this work to be done under supervision of the operating department.

The park system of the city has developed to such magnitude, and the cost of labor and material has so greatly increased that it has not been possible for the park commission to make needed improvements during the past four or five years, every penny of the inadequate budget allowance being required for the imperative details of maintenance. In almost every section of the park system, improvements have been planned, and only the utter poverty of the park department has prevented the carrying out of these plans.

The new amendment does not necessarily raise the park allowance, in fact the common council can allow less even under the amendment than has been allowed under the present provision. The amendment merely makes it possible for the council to allow more money for park purposes if in their opinion the request of the park commission for a larger budget should be granted. That more money for park purposes is an absolute necessity is recognized by the mayor and common council, who have given their hearty endorsement to the proposed amendment.

The park commissioners claim that Balboa Park, by virtue of which San Diego is known the world over, has reached a point where it must either improve or retrograde. Many small items of development and replacement must be taken care of or the development already done must suffer. The forces of

nature forbid inertia and, under present conditions, all the efforts of the park department are required to block the downward course entailed by lack of progress.

From John MacLaren, dean of park executives and superintendent of San Francisco's Golden Gate Park, the park commission has received a letter commenting upon the maintenance of Balboa Park with such limited means as being a marvel and worthy of all commendation. The Chamber of Commerce, the boards of directors of the Natural History Society and San Diego Zoological Society and of various other public institutions have adopted resolutions commending the common council's action in placing this proposition upon the ballot and have pledged their hearty support to both the park budget amendment and the tree planting amendment.

The park commissioners are hopeful that every institution in the city with the welfare and development of the park system at heart will actively support these measures. It has been pointed out that many popular measures have been defeated at the polls, not by opposition but by the apathy and lack of active work on the part of those who favored them. Letters to the daily press, resolutions of clubs and societies, recommendations to all ones friends and actually going to the polls on election day to cast one's vote in spite of whatever business or pleasure may interfere comprise the support for which the park commission is asking.

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# The Feb. & Mar. Gardens

## FEBRUARY GARDEN

Mary Matthews

February 19th and spring catalogues still coming in, with all their allurements. Some of the new things seem good and might well be tried. "Carnation Allnoodii", a hardy type coming in many colors and blooming for a long season, the new China asters, "California Giants", Geum, Lady Strathedene, a fine deep yellow, a bedding low growing Senecio, brilliant now, with yellow center. This is excellent for cutting and has already been shown in a florist's window here, and the new Antirrhinums (Snap Dragons) said to be as large flowered as Gladiolus are among just a few that seem as though they might be worth while. There are new Dahlias and Gladiolus galore, these will be mentioned elsewhere by the specialists in their line.

Successive plantings can be made so as to have blooms 'till into the fall. Snapdragons for fall bloom, Asters, Gaillardias, Clarkia Arcolotis, Balsams, Candytuft, Cornflowers (be sure and get the double kind), Celosia or Prince's Feather, Sunflowers, Marigolds and Zinnias, all put in now and given proper treatment will give quantities of bloom through the summer and fall; in fact, some of them will be with us when winter comes again. Sweetpeas should have blooms picked regularly. If seed pods form the plants will soon stop blooming. Sow seeds of asters in boxes, transplant the little seedlings into other boxes as soon as they have formed three or four leaves. Snapdragons, if large enough, should be shifted, given a fairly rich soil and plenty of room. Celorias sown now should give bloom in August. Burbank has sent out (according to description- a wonderful new one called "Molten Fire". Zinnias can be started now. Try the Dahlia flowered ones, also the victory quilled.

Prune early flowering shrubs as soon as done blooming. Cut out old wood so they will make new vigorous growth for next season. If your bulbs, any of them that have bloomed are entirely passed, you can lift and heel them in if you must have the ground, the consensus of opinion is though that they give better results if allowed to remain at least three seasons in the same spot.

A remedy for cut worms and slugs: "Bran moistened with sweetened water till it will crumble, add paris green, one ounce to three pounds of bran, put it around the plants at night in a circle, not near enough to the plant to injure the foliage."

## DAHLIA SEEDLINGS

Seed may be sown during March and April, earlier than that has not proved very successful and later gives a short blooming season. Prepare seed box (I use one about six inches deep), first with a layer of stones and sand for drainage, then fill with pure leaf mould within an inch of the top. I take time to put my seeds in separately about an inch apart. Cover them with half an inch of leaf mould. They should be kept damp and in a warm, sheltered place, in a lath house or under glass, if you have either, and shaded from the direct rays of the sun. When there are four or six leaves on the plants pot them in three or four inch pots, using a rich soil with a liberal proportion of leaf mould, a little sand and a little charcoal, the latter to keep the soil pure. Keep them well watered and sink the pots in earth within an inch of the top to avoid drying out round the roots.

When plants are about eight or ten inches high set out in the open ground, then the trouble begins with snails and slugs until the plants are big and strong enough to grow in spite of them. A ring of lime around each plant helps, or they may be lightly dusted with well slacked lime; it will do no harm and helps to keep the pests away, but in addition, and best of all, is to search for them every night with a flash light and clear them out.

EMILY T. MOULD.

Feb. 6, 1923.

## APRIL OUT-OF-DOOR MEETING

On April 3rd, in the afternoon, the Floral Association will have the privilege of meeting with Mr. and Mrs. Julius Wangenheim at their gardens, West Juniper street. Bulbs to be shown.

## SEEDS READY

We have 100,000 Seeds of Primula Obconica, finest dark strain, price 50c per 1000 seeds, postpaid, immediate delivery.

Cyclamen seeds will be ready about July. Write for prices.

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Watts, California



# The California Garden

A. D. Robinson, Editor  
Office, Rosecroft, Point Loma, Cal.  
Mrs. Sidney E. Mayer, Associate Editor  
3128 Laurel, San Diego.

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### EDITORIAL

Arbor Day is coming around again, March 7, we read in the paper, is California's date and also that California leads all other states in this gentle pursuit. Just now it meets a sympathetic chord in our civic life because very recently our Mayor told us that the Council was desiring to apportion one cent towards planting of trees on our streets. Several people have tried to explain to us just what this one cent meant, it being one cent of something, but just what we don't know nor does it matter at this particular time, the great thing is that we should be seriously facing the question of street planting. We don't know whether any one considers our scattered attempts at this a real success, and as a matter of fact our first efforts must be largely experimental for the same conditions as exist in San Diego do not belong in any community that has done street planting long enough to be anything more than a suggestion.

The acacias on India and the eucalyptus on Tide look kind of spotted right now and it is certainly open to doubt whether either species are suitable for street purposes. Los Angeles experiments would say that the acacia is too short lived and the other is too eccentric. Everywhere in our city we face adverse soil conditions for tree growth, yet our climate is so superb that should those conditions be artificially improved beyond a very limited amount we get too much too soft and too weedy a growth. Quick results usually spell short life and poor type. The one native that seems available is our liveoak, for our sycamore clearly says by its restricted location that nothing but good soil need apply. We

must, if possible, get something that given a start can survive and grow in the conditions pertaining where it is planted because it is not feasible to grow street trees in blasted holes like geraniums in pots. There is another tree that should at any rate get a trial and that is the Torrey pine. A lot of folks don't realize that the Torrey Pine is not of nature the curiously distorted growth seen in its native lair any more than the Monterey cypress is like the Ostrich or the Witch that have decorated so many million postcards and been such benefactors to Messrs. Eastman when removed from the stress of existence by the wind swept shore. Up in Golden Gate Park, San Francisco, is an avenue of Torreys as symmetrical and twinsy as the trees in an old time Noah's Ark. Neither Liveoak nor Torrey Pine is of too slow growth when it has something to drink and eat fairly regularly and the Liveoak would stand trimming because of its much branching habit and the Torrey would grow like a row of soldiers.

Tre planting on streets is very much complicated by civilization, it interferes with our beloved sewers and sidewalks and pavement and it is doubtful whether any tree planting along our main arteries like Fifth, etc., will be satisfactory, however, there shrubs, like Hibiscus, would be very effective, in fact it might be possible to put there a collection of Hibiscus that would be immensely advertitive, lately the Plant Department at Washington sent us a sheet describing forty-one different varieties and they bloom in winter. On the cross streets the suggestion of the late George Cook seems the real solution, he said your cross streets are too wide, you cannot keep them in good condition—as they are, to pave them is too expensive, cut something off the street on each side add it to the sidewalk and get room to plant trees. He also boldly said your blocks are too short, abandon every other street and give the ground to the property owners on each side.

It is within the limit of truth to say that at least a dozen people, at least an hundred times asked our opinion about the planting of those spaces on the street we used to use going out to the back country from the Normal school, but which has ceased to figure in our calculations as we followed the cement of our love through East San Diego. We never varied in our answer, "Plant Liveoak, Ceanothus and California Wildflowers, and the result was always the same, a quick glance to see if we were not joking. That route is bound to come into favor once more, it is so preferable except for the pavement and perhaps some day Ford will build an auto that can run without a pavement and leave its owner with a spine. By the way, this is no fling at Lizzie, she has our unqualified endorsement, it is a compliment to the ingenuity of her originator.

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Patronize the Garden Advertisers.



## THE TORREY PINE

By Isabella Churchill.



From time immemorial some particular tree or flower or heraldic device has been chosen by individuals or people or organizations as a distinguishing badge. The reason for this may be lost or forgotten, but it is not "to know the reason why, it is to do and dare and die" for the Blue-bells of Scotland, the Shamrock of Ireland, the Lilies of France—aye, for the Cross, the Square and Compass, the Croix de Guerre.

An emblem, to approximate its purpose, must awaken memory or anticipation, memorialize history or heroic action, or epitomize spiritual significance.

The Christmas tree is a symbol—burning candles typify the uplifted torch of Christian civilization; gifts are the symbol of the "gift of Love Divine all love excelling"; the pine is the emblem of immortality.

According to Lowell, the "pine is the mother of legend", and San Diego, the home of the Torreya Pine, is rich in history that must soon merge into the realm of myth and legend and high romance.

Cabrillo, Estudillo, Winship, Fremont and Junipero Serra, are names to conjure with in the realm of poetic fancy.

San Diego, it has been well said, is to the Pacific coast what Plymouth is to the Atlantic seaboard—each is the offspring of religious zeal, each pioneered a movement which has contributed immeasurably to the betterment of mankind.

San Diego boasts the first home on these border lands; the first school was here established, and here was founded "the first of those historic Missions that ushered in the Christian era on these western shores."

Here the pioneer dug the first irrigation ditch and constructed the first reservoir to reclaim the arid land, and, as it was in Palestine, so in San Diego, "He made the wilderness like Eden and her desert like a garden; joy and gladness shall be found therein, thanksgiving and melody."

Point Loma bears the traditional distinction of being the first land to emerge from the ice-cap of a glacial world, and here lies "our Italy, our Mediterranean", where the glory of prismatic color in sea and sky is oft repeated in our pueblo lands.

Every nation and every clime contribute their meed to this favored spot; the Eucalyptus of Australia and the Palm of Africa

*Continued on page 10*

## TREES

By Pearl LaForce Mayer.

Man represents the highest form of animal life and trees represent the highest form of vegetable life, but trees are the oldest of all living things. It has been proven by science that man could not live upon the earth were it not for trees. Trees are royal in their co-operation with man to sustain his life but man is often rapacious in his squandering of their lives.

Trees purify the air for man, give cool shade where otherwise there would be none, they regulate drainage and prevent floods, they break the force of winds, they shelter many animals necessary to man that would otherwise become extinct, they help to keep the atmospheric humidity just right and they beautify and make bearable places that would be most dreary without them. In fact take any country where the forests have been denuded and you will find that in a few generations the people degenerate and can scarcely eke out a living, as in certain parts of China.

Here in California we have the greatest trees of the whole world—the Sequoias. The Sequoias are not only the oldest living things on earth but they are the tallest trees on earth and yet these are the trees that men have been cutting for boards and shakes and shingles! The known age are of many of these Sequoias which have been cut is from 1100 to 3250 years and when they are gone they can never be replaced!

John Muir, the great naturalist and tree lover says: "The forests of America must have been a delight to God for they were the greatest he ever planted!" The whole continent was at one time the most beautiful park of the whole globe as we can tell from fossil remains of trees and plants.

All other civilized nations are compelled to take care of their forests and continually replant them, but the Americans have been most prodigal in their waste of this marvelous natural resources. It is but in the past few years that we have begun to wake up to the fact that we must conserve these trees or very soon we will have none.

Theodore Roosevelt said: "A people without children would face a hopeless future; a country without trees is almost as hopeless; forests which are so used that they cannot renew themselves will soon vanish and with them all their benefits. When you help to preserve our forests or to plant new ones you are acting the part of good citizens."

And Henry Van Dyke tells us:

He that planteth a tree is a servant of God;  
He provideth a kindness for many generations,  
And faces that he hath not seen shall bless him.

Again John Muir tells us that "Any fool can destroy trees. Through all the wonderful eventful centuries since Christ's time and long before that God had cared for these trees (in America) but he cannot save them from fools—only Uncle Sam can do that."

Every child should be taught both the material value and the aesthetic value of trees and to love and care for them in every way, and never to deface a tree no matter how large or small it is and no matter where it stands.

"He who plants a tree his name is blessed! But for him who ruthlessly destroys a tree—what shall his name be called in any tongue?"—so says the great Chinese Philosopher.

From the earliest days of creation men have recognized the psychic personalities among the trees and in the annals of every great religion trees have stood forth prominently. In all great art and literature the subject of trees has been highly accented and the great men of all ages have felt a peculiar kinship with the trees.

James Russell Lowell speaks of this in the following verse:

"I care not how men trace their ancestry,  
To ape or Adam: let them please their whim;  
But I in June am midway to believe  
A tree among my fair progenitors.  
Such sympathy is mine with all the race,  
Such mutual recognition vaguely sweet  
There is between us,—surely there are times  
When they consent to own me of their kin,  
And condescend to me and call me cousin."

History is full of many instances where great men have loved some grand old tree as they would love a human friend. Lowell and Whittier each had his favorite tree where he would resort for inspiration; Ruskin loved his pine tree and Sidney Lanier the great southern poet loved his southern live oaks and called them "great, burly barked, man-bodied trees."

To all those who are well acquainted with them trees have living, loving personalities and possess many habits and attributes which most people think are exclusively human.

Within the last few years the custom of planting trees for memorials has gained greatly in favor and in fact what could be a more beautiful memorial than a tree? How much more wonderful to have a lovely green tree **living** in honor of one than to have the most expensive of stone monuments!

Felix Oswald says: "I can think of no more pleasant way of being remembered than by the planting of a tree. Birds will nest in

*Continued on page 10*



*Cuyamaca Oaks*



## TREES

*Continued from page 8*

it and fly thence with messages of good cheer. It will be growing while we are sleeping, and will survive us to make others happier."

"If thou art worn and hard beset  
With sorrows that thou wouldst forget,  
go to the woods and hills! No tears  
Dim the sweet look that Nature wears."

From time immemorial certain trees have always been used to represent certain ideas of spiritual significance. The palm has always been used to represent victory. It has dignity, poise and strength softened by attractive and kingly grace and it embodies exultation and joy.

The pine to us is an emblem of immortality. To the Japanese it signifies good luck and is supposed to bring long life and happiness. A pine tree is always seen gracefully leaning above a Japanese garden gate or at some picturesque spot along the garden wall.

The orange tree symbolizes prosperity, the olive achievement and so on down the long list of these benefactors of mankind.

"Hail to the trees!

Patient and generous, mothers of mankind;  
Arching the hills, the minstrels of the wind;  
Spring's glorious flowers and summer's balmy tents.

A sharer in man's free and happier sense.  
The trees bless all, and then, brown-mantled,  
stand,

The sturdy prophets of a golden land."

## TO AN ACACIA

JENNIE McBRIDE BUTLER.

Did Nature shower her wealth from glittering  
store

Over your out-stretched branches softly  
green,

Until so great the glory that you wore

Your boughs were bent in homage to your  
queen?

Or did you steal the summer sun's bright ray,  
Hide it with misty green in close embrace,  
And wait the coming of spring's balmy days  
To rival sunshine with your gloden grace?

"The grandeur, strength and grace of  
groves are there to speak of God."

"The contemplation of trees gives thoughts  
of uplift and ennoblement."

"A tree is a beautiful thought which grows  
stronger and more beautiful with the passing  
of the years."

## THE TORREY PINE

*Continued from page 7*

vie with the Acacia of Greece and the Norfolk Island Pine. The Olive, the Grape, the Fig from the Holy Land grow beside the Loquat, the Guava, the Almond, the Apple, the Sicily Lemon and the Peach of Andalusia. English Ivy and Spanish Bougainvillea cling to the same roof-tree, the Iris of Japan and the Rose of Sharon shed their fragrance on our ambient air, and midway between La Jolla and Del Mar we find the Torrey Pines.

Pinus Torreyana are to be found in but one other spot on the globe—on the little Santa Rosa Island in the Pacific.

According to the Historian Smythe, they were first observed in 1850 by Dr. J. L. LeConte; he made many pilgrimages to the wind-beaten bluffs above the salt lagoons of the Soledad to study them, and finally, in honor of the eminent teacher and naturalist, Dr. John Torrey, they were given the name they bear.

They clung to the rugged buff with the wide expanse of the Pacific ever before them, and behind them the mystery of the Cuyamaca, the San Jacinto, and the San Bernardino mountains, with the far reaches of the valley of the El Cajon and the Linda Vista Mesa land between.

They grow in strange, fantastic forms, the delight and the despair of the artist, the inspiration of the poet and the pride of the scientist.

Eminent travelers and scientists have traversed the land and sea to visit them; California enshrines them, and as the Emblem of the San Diego Pen Women they are destined to new honors in song and story.

Are they the poor progeny of ancient tree-giants of lost Pan? Do the spirits Chumash and Luisenos chant sad requiems with every sigh of our strange trade-winds?

When the sea gives up the secret of the lost continent we may be able to trace their antecedents, but until then they must be classed with the Druid Cairns of Stronehenge; the ruined cities of Yucatan; the Cliff Dwellings of our great Southwest, and the Mystery Mounds of the Mississippi Valley.

## MARCH MEETING

The regular monthly meeting of the Floral Association for March will be held on Tuesday, the 20th, with Mrs. Appleman, 3802 Herbert Street, get off at Normal and University and walk half a block south. Miss Mould will illustrate Dahlia tuber division and there will be a discussion on seasonal planting.

## MARCH BULB SHOW

The next of the small exhibitions in Loggia Laguna Balboa Park, will be of Bulbs on March 6th, between two and four in the afternoon. Bring anything you have.

## EDITORIALY

*Continued from page 6*

There is never a discussion of street planting of more than five minutes duration that does not get to Paris, it is inevitable because there street trees are more than mere large vegetation they are individuals which are watched by experts for the least ailment. There is a hospital for and substitutes are kept handy just like a college football team. The tree doctor makes his daily visits, he sees a tree looking a bit peaked, maybe shedding leaves too readily, perhaps yellowing before autumn or dying back a bit from the ends of the branches. He walks up to it takes out his instruments, feels it spulse and looks at its tongue and says after a stupendous pause, INFLUENZA, you must go to the hospital. Within an hour cunning diggers arrive, they dig up that tree put it in the ambulance and drag it off and before night another has got in its hole, not a little chap to grow up, but a big fellow like the neighbors on each side. We never saw this done, but excessively righteous truthful people have told us about it and we have read it a few thousand times. We think of it everytime I drive along Tide and India and count the invalids who ought to be in the hospital. A lot of those trees in Paris are horsechestnuts, a fellow that in bloom is a living Christmas tree, dotted with sweet-scented flower candles, but it would not live five minutes with us, it wants a rain at least once a week with a good many extras in leapyear.

We have imbibed somehow a dislike for commissions perhaps the same as we get nauseated with a lot of things in too big doses, but street-planting in a city is the job of a commission appointed because it knows the city, knows trees, knows soil conditions and does not give a hang for the million whims of the populace or the hundreds of suggestions and comments such as these that will seek to befog its knowledge.

## WHERE WE BELONG

As a matter of interest to all those flower growers who specialize, it might be stated that the Floral Association has since the beginning of the year made application and been accorded membership in the following:

The American Rose Society; The National Iris Society; The Sweetpea Society of America; The Dahlia Society of California, and The American Chrysanthemum Society, and is entitled to all the benefits of the same. Bulletins are sent out twice a year, in one case quarterly, giving expert advice and also the doings of the clubs in all parts of the country. These bulletins will be received by the President and passed on by him as he sees fit.

SECRETARY.

Spring Rose Show April 21 and 22.

## SEED PREMIUMS WITH CALIFORNIA GARDEN

The seed given by California Garden as Premium is as follows:

**Hanging Basket or Lloydii Tuberous Begonia**

This seed has been carefully handpicked from the Rosecroft collection of upwards of twenty distinct varieties including many Rosecroft seedlings exclusively grown there. This collection has been pronounced far the finest in this country and the equal of any anywhere. The colors range from white to deep crimson including pinks, yellows, oranges, coppers, reds and pastel tints, and the forms are as various as the colors. With this seed goes detailed directions for culture, and the seed can be obtained in no other way.

Other Begonia seed include small Vernon type bedders which can be grown outside in sheltered locations. in pink, white with pink edge (Seashell) and white with orange edge. a seedling of Seashell, single Tuberous, and a seedling of Seashell, single Tuberous, and a small amount of some twenty of the large growers.

**EMILY T. MOULD'S PRIZE DAHLIA SEED**

This seed has been personally saved and donated to the California Garden by Miss Mould and is exclusively from her best blooms. The Mould collection of Dahlias is in a class by itself and was the feature of its section in the Fall Show.

**P. H. TYLERS CALIFORNIA POPPY, SHIRLEY POPPY, SWEET PEA, AND RED SUNFLOWER SEED**

The Flowers from which this seed was saved at Ocean Beach were extra in their class and the Garden is very desirous that the California Poppy especially should all be planted.

The Begonia and Dahlia Seed is only given with new subscriptions but the Poppy, Sweet Pea in mixture only and Sunflower will be allowed with renewals also. **With one subscription only one kind of seed.**

The Garden wishes to express its gratitude to the donors of this seed, which enables it to offer as a premium the value of a subscription. The same package of Hanging Tuberous sells for more money in the regular course of trade.

**HERE IS AN OPPORTUNITY TO SEND A UNIQUE PRESENT.**

**LATHHOUSE FOR SALE**

The Floral Association offers for \$25 the lathhouse structure that has appeared as its office at shows and elsewhere, it is in four sections and can be easily and cheaply adapted to use in a garden. It cost many times this amount to build. Communicate with the Secretary or Mrs. M. A. Greer 2972 First, she knows it from A to Z.

Patronize the Garden Advertisers.

**ABOUT ROSES**

By E. Benard.

I attended the Wister lecture on European Gardens and have thought that a little past history may be of interest, especially as a prominent slide in that lecture was of Monsieur Pernet de Lyon, France.

In the early 80's I had the privilege to visit Lyon, the home of the best silk industries of Europe and also of the very best Rose Hybridisers of France.

The latest type of hybrid Tea Roses has been produced by Pernet-Ducher of Lyon.

Pernet, Sr., produced in the 80's Merville de Lyon, a hybrid perpetual, the finest formed of its day by hybridizing Baroness Rothschild, Mdme. Gabriel Luizet and Mabel Morrison.

The father of Mrs. Pernet Ducher was also one of the Deans of Rose Growers of Lyon, he produced Marie Van Houtte, The Gem, another of the best hybrids of its day.

Dating from 1900 Pernet Ducher has produced perhaps the best of all roses, then using the Austrian Copper Briar to get the wonderful yellow tints, a partial list of his introductions is given to show his influence on the gardens of Southern California: Antoine Riviere, Eloile de France, Laurent Carle, Mde. Abel Chatenay, Caroline Testout, Jennie Gillmott, Helen Gambeer, Mrs. Aaron Ward, Mrs. A. R. Waddell, Sunburst, Sr. de Pres. Carnot, Mdme. Edward Heriott (Daily Mail), Soleil d'or, Rayon d'or, Lyon and now Sr. de Claudius Pernet is said to be the best of all in this deep yellow tint.

Lyon was one of the parents of Howard & Smith's famous Los Angeles. Mde. Second Weber being the other.

The short rainfall calls for a thorough irrigation of roses now, so that ground be wet well below the roots to prevent these turning up to the surface for moisture. It takes a lot of rain in a short period to wet dry ground down three feet.

Plant now as soon as possible. White stock is dormant and don't let old worn out bushes or inferior varieties take up choice space.

Look out for mildew, the formula for a spray published in January Garden has been tried here and approved.

It is late to prune, but better now than not at all, but don't cut so severely, just thinning for air space and room, will be safe.

**WHEN AND WHERE SNOW FALLS****DEEPEST OR FOR MOST DAYS**

The greatest snowfall known in the United States occurs in the Sierra Nevada and Cascade Mountain ranges in the Pacific Coast States, where at some places from 30 to more than 40 feet of snow falls during the winter season, says the Weather Bureau of the United States Department of Agriculture. At Summit, Calif., which has an elevation of about 7,000 feet, nearly 60 feet of snow have

been recorded in a single season, and about 25 feet in a single month.

An appreciable amount of snow usually falls on more than 60 days of the year in northern New York, the upper peninsula of Michigan, northern Minnesota, and northeastern North Dakota, as well as in the higher elevations of the northern Rock Mountains. Snow may be expected on as many as 30 days as far south as southeastern Pennsylvania, central Ohio, southern Wisconsin, and southern South Dakota, and on 10 days in southern Virginia, western North Carolina, the northern portions of Tennessee and Arkansas, central Oklahoma, and northwestern Texas. In extreme southern South Carolina, south-central Georgia, northern Alabama, and south-central Texas, however, snow may be expected only on about one day during the winter.

The relative protection usually afforded winter grains by snow cover in different sections of the country is shown by the number of days that the ground remains covered with snow. East of the Rocky Mountains the number of such days, not necessarily consecutive, decreases with considerable regularity from more than 120 in most of central and northern New England, the mountain districts of northern New York, northwestern Michigan, and the northern portions of Wisconsin, Minnesota, and North Dakota, where the first snow is seen early in October, to 30 days in northern New Jersey, western Virginia, the southern portion of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and central Missouri and Kansas, where it does not usually fall until after November 1. South of Augusta, Ga., Birmingham, Ala., Vicksburg, Miss., and central Texas, the ground is covered with snow usually less than one day during the entire winter season.

**SOME FEATURES OF THE FIRST TEN DAYS OF JANUARY 1923**

Dean Blake, Meteorologist.

January, usually considered the wettest and coldest month of the season in the southland, began the new year with a series of bright clear days that have been exceptionally mild and pleasant. The lowest thermometric reading for the first ten days was 40 degrees on the 4th; the highest 85 degrees on the 9th, the latter reading breaking all January maximum temperature records at the station. A noteworthy fact is that this highest reading exceeded any temperature recorded last year, except that on September 17, October 1, 23 and 24. Each day has been delightful with its freedom from damp penetrating winds, and with its balmy air. The sunshine has averaged 97 per cent, with nine clear and one partly cloudy days. So far, the month has been ideal for all forms of out-of-door work, and every branch of social and industrial activity.

Spring Rose Show April 21 and 22.

Patronize the Garden Advertisers.



## THE LATHHOUSE

By Alfred D. Robinson.

Many and insistent inquiries for advice as to lathhouse work at this season seem to indicate that I should halt the regular series and answer them as far as in me lies. This is why no Number 5 appears at the head of this, though such will be forthcoming when I get round to it. Reading that over it sounds almost rude if not defiant, but such intention was in mind for I am the devoted policeman of any and all lathhouses.

Naturally I found my observations on my own lathhouse at Point Loma and at this writing, Feb. 18, I find it extremely dry though in early January I ran sprinklers night and day for a week. Rains such as have come this year with one exception do not wet down in lathhouses, for the most part they are heavily covered with growth which with the lath is a fair substitute for an umbrella, drips and all. It is vital to the summer good of a lathhouse that the ground shall at least enter our dry season thoroughly soaked down at least two or three feet which will happen only in exceptional years from the rainfall. Therefore irrigate your lathhouses now even if it rains and rains hard before you read this and I have found the best method to run a lawn sprinkler for a good many hours with only a medium force and don't get peeved if the paths get wet for they should do so, and where much growth is outside and near a lathhouse the treatment should be carried outside also, for a wet spot in a dry area has a darned hard time staying wet.

The warm weather has started everything off rather early and though there is danger of a setback from colder weather for over a month yet it is not safe to let things get dry or even partly so to the wilting stage. Hanging baskets and pots are just now drying out as in midsummer and the Rex Begonias are covered with those plush young leaves that must drink continually. Besides water all hanging baskets require renewing, the moss repadding at the sides and fresh compost put in. I have had splendid results by carefully removing what top soil could be reached without interfering with roots and replacing with a mixture of leafmold and loam and a little bone dust. This mixture may be fairly coarse, in fact should be, as Begonias do not like a fine sifted soil. It is quite vital to start the hanging baskets on their fresh season thoroughly soaked up so dip them as you work. Now the old and marred leaves of the Rexes can be used to propagate. The new plants spring from the center of the leaves and can also be grown from sections having a strong rib. Sometimes the whole leaf is spread on sand and weighted or pinned down and the ribs cut through at intervals but the usual

method is to trim out the center and cut V shaped pieces of the rest planting them upright in sand. At this season they root very readily if the leaves be well matured and soon make nice little plants.

We are learning that our lathhouses call for pruning just as much as a rose garden and now is the time. The tall so-called tree Begonias should be thinned and topped and an examination will show some old canes very dark colored and hard looking bearing a few insignificant side branches, these should come out right to the ground, other growths still green and vigorous will be bare up to the top, cut these back to six feet or so, depending on the height of your lathhouse. If there appear too many canes always cut what you remove right to the ground, they renew themselves by fresh shoots like raspberries and be sure and see that staking is sufficient and secure and not rotted off at the surface.

Smaller growing Begonias like *Nitida Robusta*, etc., want severe pruning they should be almost selfsupporting to get the best effect and this is only attained by keeping them down. Cuttings can be made of the prunings; they have rooted and grown splendidly just put in the ground under lath and kept wet.

I now cut off all old fronds from ferns except tree ferns, this will be difficult later on when the new growth reaches any size. I regard this as very important in keeping down the fern scale.

I am starting the tuberous begonias in the glasshouse and have several varieties of seed already sprouted in an oat sprouter I borrowed from the chicken yards, but there is time for the tuberous for several weeks. As those in baskets which wintered in the lathhouse show growth they will be taken out, the dirt removed, the moss renewed and be replanted in fresh compost the same as for the Rexes.

Whenever I get a bed pruned and staked and well wet I shall again mulch it heavily with cow manure, keeping it wet afterwards for a couple of weeks and leave this mulch on for the whole summer. Before visitors begin to arrive and put up their glasses, the manure has lost its cowey character, both in appearance and smell, and I shall have to find various replies to the query of where I get that funny looking soil.

I have just put in a hard week with my wistaria, cutting off all growths outside the lath and bringing in some fresh branches that having climbed an eucalyptus outside, over squeezed the branch they draped and broke it off. This tangle had to be smoothed out, each section tied up and then taken through the clear story with infinite care and hung

from the roof inside when all the tying had to be undone and each shoot spread as it wanted to go. A hundred wires were used in the operation, which is extremely delicate, the wistaria being very tough when you want it to break and breaking at a hard look when it feels that way. These long stringers in being turned and bent twist on themselves and if thwarted just snap or split open. When it is considered that all these operations went on while balancing on a ladder or a plank between ladders, it is not to be wondered at that the first result is a stiff neck, my wife got one watching me. The wistaria outside the house was far enough advanced towards bloom to show color but inside it has barely started to swell its buds. It is not easy to prune the wistaria until it starts in the Spring, as there is always a quantity of dead shoots hard to identify before. I date the fussing with my wistaria to a visit from Mr. Eaton of Santa Barbara, who grew through a series of years the most wonderful one in the country, it ran for 250 feet and every year he spent two weeks carefully pruning and thinning its blossom shoots with the result that its blossoming time was a regular fete in its honor. Mr. Eaton looked at my wistaria with pain and gently showed me many things that ought to be done to it, some of which I have done but not all, I have children beside that wistaria.

It is yet too early to move Begonias with real safety, for they must grow right through the operation and the dormant season or near dormant, for they frequently keep blossoming right through the winter, is the time to leave them severely alone. This year, on January first, I counted over twenty different varieties in fair bloom, and lots of others had scattering blossoms. *Rosea Picta* was as handsome as in the summer and its blooms were richer in color. Of course this has been an exceptional season. The *Rexes*, that usually lose all but one or two leaves practically retained them all and went on growing. Perhaps the most remarkable instance as endorsing our winter climate (*Real Estaters* and *Chambers of Commerce* forbidden to quote) is that *Smaragdina* a very delicate velvet green *Rex* usually and then not very successfully grown in a Wardian case wintered in the lathhouse without losing a leaf.

*Gloxinias* can be started up now, we should have more of these in our lathhouses where they flourish in the open ground.

### SAYS RADIO TOWERS WILL MAR PARK BEAUTY

(San Diego Union, Feb. 18)

Editor San Diego Union: The general idea of broadcasting the Balboa Park organ music by radio is so intriguing that people are apt

to give the matter blanket endorsement, calling the idea an inspiration and letting it go at that.

Do people realize yet that the equipment needed to bring about this broadcasting involves the erection of two great steel towers each perhaps 200 feet high with connecting cables and the usual radio apparatus, antennae, etc.? Furthermore, do they in the least realize that the project contemplates erection of two towers at the right and left sides of the organ, probably back of the peristyles? If, and when the people of San Diego do realize this, is it possible that they will be willing to finance a project, which if carried out as now planned, jeopardizes the incomparable beauty of perhaps their greatest asset, Balboa Park?

The point is that those two indispensable towers do not have to be erected on the high ground at that point in the park. We are told on the best authority that they can be erected at a lower point so that they can be entirely inconspicuous and not in any way mar the park's beauty. This will cost more money because the upkeep will be greater, but the figures for the upkeep as planned are so nominal anyway that the additional sum needed is engigible in comparison with results attained.

Let us broadcast our organ music to all parts of the country, but let us at the same time do it the right and not the wrong way, and get money enough while we are about it.

Here are a few of the reasons why it will be wrong to erect two great soaring iron or steel towers up near the wonderful Spreckels organ. San Diegans only must look at these towers and the rest of the world enjoys the results. We must endure the ugliness, while outsiders enjoy the music. At best, the benefit to San Diego is very indirect. Again, two towers rearing their ugly giant skeletons near the organ will be visible from everywhere in San Diego and in the country around it. They will get into almost every view of the town from the outside—La Mesa, Coronado, Point Loma. To say nothing of ruining the beauty of the skyline from such outside points, they will completely spoil the aspect of the group of exposition buildings, the views from the Plaza de Panama and from all the regions around about the park, the west side of the park, Golden Hill, University Heights, East San Diego. For confirmation of this opinion one has only to recall how the government radio towers near Chula Vista get themselves into the view all around that region and count as blemishes on the landscape. The park towers would be less high, but relatively far more obtrusive, owing to their erection in the center of the city.

Furthermore, the erection of steel towers for radio in a city park is in violation of all the standards and principles that have been

# The FLOWER SHOP



Cut Flowers

Floral Designs

*Miss Rainford*

*1115 Fourth St.*

evolved for the preservation of purely park functions and park beauty. It is finally a commercial matter and parks are not created to further commercial aims. It is as wrong to erect two steel towers in Balboa Park, visible from everywhere, as it would be to erect two great smokestacks there and intrinsically there is just about as much ugliness in radio towers as there is in smokestacks. Yet who would give their assent to putting two belching smokestacks in Balboa Park?

Finally, San Diego has achieved in Balboa Park with the dome and tower of the California building for its crowning glory, an asset so superb, so perfect, so overwhelmingly beautiful that it would be nothing short of criminal to detract from it by the conspicuous placing of two steel radio towers on high ground. Let's have them on low ground in a canyon, but not on high ground.

The majority of the people of San Diego do not really know how excellent and unusual Balboa Park is with its dome and tower and other fine buildings. You can travel up and down Europe and up and down this country and it is a difficult thing to find a park so wonderfully located, so naturally endowed, so perceptibly crowned with a monument as beautiful as the California building. The views in it and of it from every angle are devoid of any suggestion of the ugly, yet with two steel radio towers in view anywhere near the organ, what would there be in the skyline and in the composition of every view of Balboa Park? A competition between the radio outfit and the dome and tower, and the eye would travel

from one to the other with the effect derived from the architectural masterpiece absolutely gone and the unsullied beauty of the park irreparably damaged. Such objects as radio towers are extraneous to park adornment, but can easily be erected in an inconspicuous location, even in Balboa Park.

This is not a matter of purely local concern. Balboa Park and the beauty so painfully achieved there are not alone even state assets. They are in the truest and widest sense national assets. We must get the larger point of view. We must keep our beauty spots both for the nation and ourselves and in the end San Diego will be the gainer. She will thus acquire a far more enduring fame than she will if by broadcasting her organ music wrongly she attracts thousands of people to herself who, when they arrive are disappointed to see her chief asset robbed of its entire beauty.

NATHANIEL E. SLAYMAKER.

## SOME BOOK TITLES FOR THE WINTER GARDENER

Lena B. Hunzicker,  
Reference Department, San Diego Public  
Library.

"And I will make thee a bed of roses, and  
And a thousand fragrant posies."—Marlowe.

For the flower and plant lover, the months of December and January suggests particularly to California, the toyon, laden this year with great masses of gorgeous red berries and the wonderful blaze of color of the poinsetta, but to the lover of gardens it means even more, for December and January must also be the months of preparation for the spring and summer garden, and to the amateur gardener as well as to the professional what to plant, is the important thing.

Many books have been published in recent years on flowers, gardens and gardening, but on the whole most of these have been especially adapted to gardening conditions on the Atlantic Coast and in the Middle States, rather than to the Pacific Coast.

On the other hand, books written for conditions in certain parts of England are generally useful to California gardeners, since both enjoy much milder climates than other parts of the United States.

January being particularly the month for the planting of roses and the iris, book titles suggestive of these will be of interest.

Three recent volumes by Mrs. Francis King come to hand. Her "Well Considered Garden", a 1922 publication of Charles Scribner's Sons, a newly revised edition of a book which has been reprinted several times has now become a classic in garden literature. In this work Mrs. King speaks often and at



length of the place of a planting of roses and iris in a garden.

To this edition the author has appended some "Garden Notes in 1921", which are very helpful. These notes are on flower arrangement, preserving the freshness of flowers and the reviving of wilted ones.

"Pages from a Garden Note Book", also by Mrs. King, was published in 1921. Much of the material has appeared in various magazines, including, "House and Garden" and "House Beautiful". For San Diegans there is one particularly interesting chapter on "Spanish Gardens and a California Setting", in which Mrs. King has chosen as the subjects for her discussion a number of houses in the San Diego Bay region.

The third book by Mrs. King is "The Little Garden", published by the Atlantic Monthly Press in 1921. This book is well worth while for the owner of a small garden and will suggest many solutions to his gardening problems.

Of books devoted especially to rose growing is George C. Thomas's "Practical Book of Outdoor Rose Growing for the Home Garden." The book contains 96 plates in color, however, in many cases, it lists roses better suited to the Middle West States than to the Pacific Coast.

For those interested particularly in the growing of the iris there is R. Irwin Lynch's "Book of the Iris", an English publication of 1914, and an excellent guide book and handbook.

"Japanese Gardens", by Mrs. Basil Taylor, gives many interesting suggestions in regard to the use of the iris in Japanese gardens. To enhance its attractiveness the book is profusely illustrated with colored plates.

Hamblin's "Book of Garden Plans" contains a chapter on the rose garden and in addition, throughout the book are splendid illustrations and blue print plans of well laid out gardens. Taken all in all it is a volume well worth while consulting.

These books as well as other titles on gardening subjects may be had at the San Diego Public Library. In the Periodical Department will be found also various magazines of interest to the gardener. Titles of particular note are, "Garden Magazine", "House and Garden", "Country Life in America" and "California Garden".

### THE GRAY GOOSE SAYS

Do you know San Diego has a corner on the sun? She has cornered an eclipse! She plans to exhibit on the tenth of next September a total eclipse of the sun; all dark and several yards wide, warranted to be the one and only total eclipse that can be seen in the United States of America.

Somebody please tell us greenhorn gardeners what flowers will bloom their beauty-est the first weeks of September. Here, at that time of year, most of our little, homemade gardens are sleepy and sear. The early flowers have gone to seed, the late ones are not awake. Of course we want our gardens gay, for everybody will come this way.

The wise men will come to study relativity and the fourth dimension, and many a solar phenomenon we haven't time to mention for we cannot spell it. Multitudes of the notso-wise will follow in their train. So goslings mine, wash your faces, say your prayers and keep your gardens fine; although the sun goes in eclipse we'll show our gardens shine.

### TREES

By Pearl LaForce Mayer.

#### I.

What is so sweet as just a tree?  
Does one but think of trees it is to be  
With purling brook and woodland melody,  
with bending boughs and gracious shade  
And sun flecked paths of beauty made;  
With fair hours full of peace and rest  
And sweet repose on nature's breast—  
Fair hours that make one really fresh and free  
As surely every man was meant to be.  
What is so sweet as just a tree?

#### II.

What is so sweet as just a tree?  
A fair ideal for him who will to see,  
A minister to all humanity:  
Kindly and generous alike to all  
Who come wherein its shadows fall  
A benediction through the years  
It stands and yieldeth not to fears.  
Serene and calm in all sincerity  
It is just what its God meant it to be!  
What is so sweet as just a tree?

#### III.

What is so sweet as just a tree?  
A thing to imitate for you and me,  
With wisdom sure and noble probity  
On primal good it roots its life  
And holdeth fast in storm and strife.  
And though its roots go deep from sight  
It every struggles up toward light!  
And in my heart it surely seems that he  
Indeed loves God who knows and loves a tree!  
What is so sweet as just a tree?

"Never let a year of your life pass without planting a tree somewhere for the soul will rise to a higher plane wherever a straight tree calls."

"The calm shade of trees shall bring a kindred calm and the sweet breeze that makes the green leaves dance shall waft a balm to thy sick heart."

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